

For Texas and Louisiana, the two largest States in terms of value added by mining, and for New Mexico, the 1963 minerals census provided, for the first time, information by districts for the oil and gas extraction industries. Separate tabulations were made for North and for South Louisiana (including adjacent offshore operations); for 11 districts in Texas (3 of which include adjacent offshore operations); and for East and West New Mexico.

In Volume II, Area Statistics, industry detail is shown wherever possible under the rules of confidentiality and size significance, at the regional, State, and county levels. All-mining totals are also shown. The level of industry detail in each area is as follows: For States, 2-, 3-, and 4-digit industry; and for counties, 2- and 3-digit industry (shown only for those industry groups which have \$500 thousand or more in value of shipments or receipts for the industry group in the county). In the industry reports of Volume I, Summary and Industry Statistics, county figures are also shown for coal mining and oil and gas extraction. For the oil and gas extraction industries, the counties in Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico are grouped by district and district totals are shown.

In the census of mineral industries, as in the other economic censuses, each individual establishment was assigned a geographic code that indicated the State and the county in which it was principally located. For most mines and preparation plants, the location of the establishment can be specified with little or no ambiguity. Establishments which straddle boundary lines are generally classified according to the location of the principal activities. For the county

for which each of the following three items amounted to less than \$500 for the entire year: (1) Value of products shipped and services performed for others; (2) expenses for wages, salaries, minerals received for preparation, fuel, purchased electric energy, contract work, and purchased machinery; and (3) capital expenditures for development and exploration of mineral properties, new construction and major alterations, and new and used machinery and equipment.

statistics tabulations for the crude petroleum and natural gas and contract services industries. full statistics were estimated by county for each establishment by allocating the reported data on the basis of the county detail reported for employment, quantity production, receipts for services, and capital expenditures.

The cutoff for establishments covered in the 1963 census was essentially the same as that used for 1958 and 1954, but lower than in other recent minerals censuses. For 1939 and 1929, in general, small establishments were excluded if each of three similar items amounted to \$2,500. and for 1919, if value of products was less than \$500 and expenditures for development work less than \$5,000. For bituminous coal and lignite, an output criteria of 1,000 tons was used in these three censuses. For 1939, common sand and gravel operations were excluded if they produced less than 15,000 tons of sand and gravel and had expenses of less than \$15,000. For 1929, common sand and gravel establishments producing less than 25,000 tons were excluded, and this industry was not covered in censuses prior to 1929. Minimums for size

of establishment included were not provided for earlier censuses.

The production of minerals, particularly stone, sand, and gravel, by Federal, State, and local governments is excluded from the census. Also excluded is some production of these items by highway contractors who do not maintain separate records for sand and gravel production. The census includes, however, mining establishments operated entirely to serve other establishments of the same company, such as coal mines serving only coke ovens operated by the same company, oil and gas wells serving only refineries or public utilities owned by the same company, and copper mines and mills where all of the ore is transferred to a company-owned smelter.

In previous censuses, the geographic code was manually assigned to every report after a review of the physical location reported by the respondent. In 1963, the report form was pre-coded by high-speed electronic equipment prior to mailing through the use of an extensive file of addresses classified by place. Only those reports which indicated differences between the mailing address and the reported physical location were manually coded after receipt.

The 1963 Census of Mineral Industries covered establishments meeting the value criteria whether or not they had employees. The mailing lists available for establishments with no employees, such as establishments for which all labor was furnished by proprietors or contractors, were somewhat less complete than for those with employees. However, it is believed that in most areas such establishments were included where they met the specified criteria. Specific limitations in such coverage are discussed in the separate industry texts.

8. COVERAGE OF THE CENSUS

The 1963 Census of Mineral Industries excludes very small establishments and certain noncommercial operations. The small establishments excluded represent those without employees and

Cumulative percentages for number of establishments, value added in mining and capital expenditures by employment size classes are shown in table E.